

TRI-WEEKLY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

VOL. XIX.

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

(From the San Francisco Bulletin.)

Steamboat Departures.
Steamer Blue Wing N., 3 days every Tuesday and Friday at 8 A. M. for Louisville.
Steamer Wren leaves every Saturday at 12 M. for Cincinnati.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

FRANKFORT AND LOUISVILLE.
On and after May 11th, 1871, trains will leave Frankfort daily (Sunday excepted) as follows:

For Louisville 7:30 A. M. 3:30 P. M.
Arrive at Louisville 11:30 A. M. 6:00 P. M.
Leave Louisville 2:30 P. M. 7:00 A. M.
Arrive at Frankfort 3:30 P. M. 8:30 A. M.

Stage Departures.

LEAVES
Harrisburg and Danville, (Daily) 9:30 A. M.
Shelbyville, (Daily) 10:30 A. M.
Georgetown, (Daily), (Tri-Weekly) 10:00 A. M.
Office at Capital Hotel.

Time for Closing the Mails.

First Louisville and Western mail closes at 6:30 A. M.
First Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes 9:25 A. M.
Second Louisville and Western mail closes 9:25 A. M.
Second Lexington, Cincinnati, and Eastern mail closes at 6:45 P. M.
Danville mail closes at 9:30 A. M.
Midway, Versailles, and Georgetown mail closes 8:25 A. M.
Bridgeport and Clay Villages (Telegraph) 9:00 A. M.
Forks of Elkhorn, Green Cross, and White Sulphur mail closes at 10:30 A. M.
M. & S. G. HATT, P. M.

A WOMAN'S EXECUTION, PARIS, MAY 15.

BY EDWARD KING.

Sweet-bred and young —
The people's darling!
No nerves unstrung —
Going to slaughter!

Good morning, friends!
You'll love us better —
Make us aman —
We're burst your fetter!

How the sun gleams!
(Woman are smiling);
Give me your hands —
Liberty's darling!

Marie's my name —
Christ's another name it!
That badge? No shame;
Glad I wore it!

Hair to her waist;
Limp like a Venus;
Robes are dispensed;
Soldiers! please screen us!

He at the front?
That is my lover;
Stood all the brunt;
Now the fight's over.

Powder and bread
Gave out together;
Droll! to be dead
In this bright weather!

Jean, boy! we might
Have married in June!
This the wall? Right!
Give la Commune!

Scratches for September.

Laughable Story.

Don Pitt, in the Capital, tells the following laughable story of the roasting of a corpse: Lord, how I did laugh at old Dean, father of Julia Dean, one night. He was playing that funny old king to Booth's Richard, one internal cold night in Buffalo. When Booth stabled him, the awkward old duffer fell flat on the register of the stage. Some devil of an actor seeing this, ran down and told the wild Irishman at the furnace that everybody was freezing on the stage — to rush up the fires. We who were in the secret watched the result. First the dead king broke into a profuse perspiration while Richard was delivering his long soliloquy. How the dead king did sweat! But, as the fire increased, he began to wiggle and squirm. The audience was startled to see the body quiver and the legs give little post mortem kicks not in accordance with the text. We could hear him mutter to Richard: "Hurry up! cuss it, hurry up! I'm roasting here!"

But Richard continued rolling out his heavy thunder as slow and deliberately as if his royal highness were resting on a bed of roses. At last, when he had groaned out, "Down to hell and say I sent thee thither!" his departing majesty rose up and walked off the stage, rubbing his back as if he felt ridiculous, to the utter amazement of the audience. But Booth was equal to the occasion. Striking an attitude he roared out:

Can such things,
And overcome us like a summer cloud,
Without our special wonder?

Don got a black eye and a broken nose while attempting to kick the Irishman.

Beautiful Ireland.

We know, of course, that Ireland is called the "Emerald Isle," and the color of the emerald is green, but never had it entered into our imagination that there was anywhere in this world to be seen such verdure as it charmed our eyes to look upon in the rural districts of Ireland. The slopes, the knolls, the dells, fields of young grain, over which the breezes crept like playful spirits of the beautiful; the pastures, dotted over with sheep of the purest wool; the hillsides, "sing up into mist-shrouded mounains, all covered with thick carpets of smooth, velvet green. But Ireland should also be called Flowered Isle. There is not a spot in Ireland, I believe, where blessed nature can find an excuse for putting a flower, but she has put one — not only in the gardens and in the meadows, but upon the very walls and the crags of the sea, from the great blooming rhododendrons, down to the smallest floweret that modestly peeps forth from its grassy cover. The Irish furze, so richly yellow, covers all places that might otherwise be bare or barren, the silk-worm delights everywhere, from thousands of trees, to drop its "web of gold;" the blooming hawthorn, with the sweet-scented pink, and especially the white variety, adorns the landscape and the gardens; wall-flowers, of every hue and variety, clamber to hide the harshness of the natural supports; the beetled cliffs of the North sea are hinged and softened with lovely flowers; and if you kneel anywhere almost on the yielding, velvety carpet, you will find little, well-nigh in visible flowerets, red, white, blue and yellow, wrought into the very wool and texture. Ireland ought to be called the Beautiful Isle. The spirit of the beautiful hovers over and touches to living loveliness every point. — *Pall Mall Gazette.*

Very recently Martha Walker, a young

Englishwoman, climbed the famous Matterhorn, over 14,700 feet high, in company with her father, aged sixty-five years. The Matterhorn is one of the most difficult of all the Alpine peaks to ascend, and has rarely been attempted by a woman. The lady is well named, having climbed Mounts Blanc, Rosa, and other peaks with little fatigue.

Erecting Enclosure with a Female Grizzly.

White at Monterey last week, says the *California Argus*, of August 5th, we met Ed. Logwood, and were furnished by him with the following particulars of an encounter that he and his brother Joseph had with a grizzly bear about three weeks ago. The locality where it took place is in the mountains about thirty miles south of Monterey, in what is known as the "Fresno" district, beyond the head of Carmel Valley. The grizzly had killed a cow of Ed's one night, within about three hundred yards of the house, and dragged the carcass into a dry creek bed, where it was found the second day after. The night following, Joseph took his station in a tree close by to watch for the bear, and during the night got a shot at it, only succeeding, however, in breaking one of its forelegs. Next morning both brothers started out on horseback, and followed the trail of blood from the wounded limb about a mile up the ravine, at which point a grizzly cub, about four months old, rushed out of the brush, and was disengaged tooth-and-claw. A very short distance beyond, Ed, being in the advance, discovered the enemy, who, gaining sight of his human foes only about thirty feet off, immediately made a furious charge upon them. Ed pulled the first trigger of his double-barrelled shotgun, but the gun snapped, and by the time he could fire the other barrel the bear was tearing up the face of his mare. The latter made a jealous bound to one side, diverting Ed's aim so that though the bear was blinded by the flash and smoke, the balls with which the gun was loaded only hit her in one of her hind feet. The jump of the mare threw her rider just as he fired, right in front of the now thoroughly infuriated bear, which, luckily blinded and bewildered by the explosion and being under full headway, ran into little at Joe, who was close behind. He turned his horse as he came, and stunned the bear with a pistol shot in the head, but not before she tore off the hind part of his saddle with one stroke of her sound fore-paw, and by the charge completely demoralized his horse, which soon placed a respectable distance between Ed and the enemy. Ed, hardly this time convinced himself that he was not killed (although rendered very suspicious that he was by the bloody smearing he had received as the bear dashed over him), and hasted, gunless, and horseless, back a retreat fast into town. Joe on a rocky cliff about seventy yards off, from which a view of the wounded and prostrate foe could be had with safety. A council of war resulted in his starting off at once for reinforcements, leaving Joe as a detachment of cavalry to "sort of skirmish around" and watch the enemy. Opportune reinforcements in the shape of a bantam with a rifle were met about a half mile off, and from the top of the cliff mentioned, that bear was soon filled with lead enough to make it a cold corpus of some six or seven hundred pounds' weight.

Ed expresses himself as perfectly satisfied that Joe saved his life, but does not desire particularly that Joseph shall again be called upon to do so under like circumstances. He was certainly a narrow escape and a singularly fortunate one for both men.

The manufacture of sassafras oil has been conducted for the past two years in Richmond, Va., on an extensive scale, by a firm of colored persons. And since the establishment of this factory, similar establishments have been started along the railroads at various points throughout Virginia. At the factory in Richmond the sassafras root is purchased at the rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds, and the collectors, it is stated, have, in some instances, made \$2 a day by the sale of raw material, to the establishment. The machinery uses up 10,000 pounds of the sassafras root in a week, or 10,000 pounds a day, the still only working four days in the week. The oil manufactured amounts to 2 per cent of the stock used, 800 pounds of unrefined oil being made from 40,000 pounds of the root. This quantity is further reduced by rectification and cleansing from sediment and impurity. A gallon of oil weighs ten pounds, and forty gallons are produced every week. It is largely used for scenting toilet soap and for flavoring tobacco.

MENTAL PRESCRIBERS.—Some of the New York physicians are as intelligent as some of the quacks which drift out upon the afflicted country from the city. A physician from Birmingham recently issued the following pre-cription to one of his victims:

For Kraups.—Tinct. kaufra, won oz.
Tinct. Lodion, a little.
Tinct. hot-drops, a few drops.
Tinct. kyan pepper, 5 cts. worth.
K. eforia, a little, but not much, as it is a dangerous medicine.

Dose, half a tea-spoonful, when the kraups come on.

A Cleveland paper proclaims a communiqué after this fashion: "Miss Smith was married to Mr. Jones recently, while she held the office of postmistress. The question is, Who held the office after the ceremony was performed? Certainly not Miss Smith, for there was no longer Miss Smith. And certainly not Mrs. Jones, for no such postmaster was known to the department."

WE HAVE RECEIVED A FINE SELECTION OF MECHANICS TOOLS ALWAYS ON HAND.

Call on me, and you won't call any where else.

W. M. DAVIS.

GENERAL LAWS OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY, Passed at the adjourned session of the Legislature of 1869-'70,

Are now published, and can be had at the office of the Kentucky Yeoman. Sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR.

THOM. MAHONEY. PARRIS H. JOHNSTON

T. MAHONEY & CO., CONTRACTORS & BUILDERS, FRANKFORT, KY.

L. W. GLORE, HAVING bought out John W. Bartlett, has filled up his stock, and now has a large and well-assorted assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES, which he will sell at very low figures for cash.

In addition to his Grocery Stock, he will keep a full-supply of

Baker's Bread, Confectionaries, Nuts, Fruits &c. Also Fresh Meats, Fowls, and Vegetables, etc.

Just received per Dase, No. 2, and for sale low price, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED!

20 BAGS CLOVER SEED, 10 BAGS TIMOTHY SEED.

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Just received

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN

PUBLISHED BY

S. I. M. MAJOR.

TELEGRAMS.

The Tri-Weekly Kentucky Yeoman is published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at five dollars per annum, invariably in advance. Money to be sent by mail or telegraph. The Weekly is sent by mail every Friday at two dollars per annum, in advance.

Liberal terms to Clubs.

ADVERTISING.

Rates of advertising in Tri-Weekly:
One square inch, each insertion..... 100
One square inch, each insertion..... 25
One square, 10 lines or more or less, 1 insertion..... 50
or each subsequent insertion..... 50
One double column advertisement or ad-
ments to occupy a fixed place, 50 per cent.
One column notice 20 cents a line each, one
line. Liberal terms etc can be made for large
advertisements to be inserted more than once.

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON. Editor.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

MR. GROESBECK'S SPEECH.

We have read with very close attention the speech of Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, delivered at Steubenville, Ohio, on the 13th inst., in behalf of the Democratic ticket.

It is a speech evidently prepared with great care and deliberation, and evinces throughout the scholarship and ability for which its author is distinguished. The first portion of it is devoted to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, and the remainder to an arraignment of the Radical party, for the revolutionary acts passed by Congress in pursuance of them, and of the Radical policy generally.

Mr. Groesbeck is one of those who regard the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as the legitimate results of the late war, to be accepted as finalities, ratified by the people everywhere, and built upon as wholesome and beneficent solutions of vexing questions. While deprecating the irregularity by which they were adopted, he yet contends that there is nothing in our history that will enable their validity to be questioned, arguing at some length to show that the Supreme Court cannot, even upon a charge of fraud, have supervision over the action of Congress in passing a statute, or over the action of State legislatures, or State conventions, in adopting a constitutional amendment.

The postulate upon which Mr. Groesbeck bases his argument upon the validity of the amendments is as follows:

The results of successful war are always declared in some binding form. If it be a war between nations, the results appear in the final treaty; if it be a civil war, they usually appear in some modification of the fundamental law, conforming it to the new condition of the government. Such is our case. The recent constitutional amendments stand for the final treaty of our civil war.

It would seem to require no further argument than this if his premises are admitted; it is a similar plea to that of military necessity, under which every atrocity of the war, and every violation of law or Constitution, was sanctioned and justified. A fitting, however, of Mr. Groesbeck's argument in favor of a ratification of the two last amendments will show that the objects secured by them so thoroughly meet his approval that he is willing to overlook the violence by which they were compassed. He regards them as less, and believes that the end justifies the means. Thoroughly in sympathy with the objects of the war, he says he has no criticism to make upon it. "Unkind for its great victory, I decline to condemn its conduct. War is always despotic. You can not bind it with formalities, nor does it care much for Constitutions. War is violence, and its work is slaughter and destruction of life, property, or whatever may oppose it. Constitution is for nothing no sufficient programme for such work, nor should they. Nor do I think to the extravagance of the war, for war is always prodigal and wasteful; nor to the corruptions of the war, for war will engender them." In other words, believing the war in its objects and results a blessing, he naturally concurs in the amendments, and recommends that they be ratified and built upon. We well see how anybody starting out with the same premises would arrive at a similar conclusion. Not being one of these, we fail to be convinced by Mr. Groesbeck's logic or rhetoric as to the atability of these instruments of Radical violence. This is the "New Departure," to which we do not subscribe, and it will take a thorough political reconstruction over to bring us to an indorsement of Mr. Groesbeck's views on this point.

Nor are we surprised to find the Cincinnati Enquirer also entering its protest, as it does in the following, from its issue of the 14th, in which the speech appears:

WHAT PROGRESSIVE RADICALISM HAS COST.

Radicalism at the South has been "progressive," especially in the matter of increasing taxes and plunging States in debt. Here are a few illustrations:

BEN. BUTLER IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

It is a common thing for Democratic papers to be taken to task by Radical journals or their free comments upon Ben. Butler, his personal appearance, and his mental and moral obliquities. Just now, however, he has dared to raise his sacrilegious head in opposition to the ruling spirits of Massachusetts loyalty, as an independent candidate for Governor, and he is forthwith assailed with all manner of vituperation. For instance, here is what the New York Tribune has to say, comparing him to a turkey-cook:

In appearance, when he spreads his tail, rolls his feathers and inflates his wattles, there is no animal so fierce; his aspect is grandly martial; but at the first prick he collapses like a bladder; a shot will make him drop his tail and sneak away with blanched visage. He is cruel and overbearing; he has been known to kill his young, and he attacks the weak with rapacity; he delights to pursue timid women and little children; but he is an arrant coward, and instantly abhors his swelling pomposity at the sight of a stick in the hands of a resolute man—until he is out of the reach of it. One of the most characteristic acts of the gobbler is his peculiar strut and down the platform, swelling up and lifting his legs in a sort of jerking convulsions with the pride within, when he has attracted the attention of spectators by an uncommon gobbler. All such moments he is simply magnificent. He is the most courageous bird living, when there is no danger. It can be imagined him going to war, he would lead a regiment with the most striking pomposity and martial bearing, until he heard a gun, when he would instantly turn tail and seek his camp, where his followers would find him vaporizing before his tent, as large as ever, during the enemy to come on. Physical courage is not prominent in the gobbler, notwithstanding his warlike aspect.

As if this were not enough to crush him, it adds, apparently for the benefit of those who like Franklin, think the turkey a bird good enough to be the emblem of our nationality, in place of the eagle, that the beast is likewise devoid of integrity, modesty, truthfulness and honor, and pronounces him a liar in the unadorned vernacular of that journal. After the same fashion, Harper's Weekly also takes a tilt at him, in the following remarks:

And now General Butler, who ten years ago denounced John Brown as a traitor and murderer and felon, undertakes to win Republican votes in Massachusetts by slandering one of the earliest and truest and most unwavering of the old man's friends; and he does it because he is unable to reply to the arguments which that friend urges with the great mass of Massachusetts men, who ten years ago did not think John Brown a scoundrel, should not now vote for him. Andrew's seat a man who did. General Butler says that if he can have his way, and be elected Governor of Massachusetts, he will put Mr. Brown off the board of charities. If General Butler could have had his way, Robert Toombs would have called his slave roll upon Bunker Hill; and had he done so, the General should have been the first to do it.

If there was any man in New England who ought to have gone to the war and to have deserved faithfully to vindicate the miseries of a life, General Butler was the man. Republicans will let by-gones-be-gones. But when an old agent of James M. Mason and Jefferson Davis, to crush the Northern conscience, strives to carry Massachusetts by maligning men who bravely fought to the end a longer and more terrible battle for liberty and America than ever General Butler saw to the field, it is time for Massachusetts Republicans to pause and consider.

Now morele passing to state as matter of history that Robert Toombs never made the remark attributed to him about calling the roll of his slaves upon Bunker Hill, and publicly denied the charge years ago, we must be permitted to say that this pronises to be a beautiful light, in which we our enemies all the confusion possible. In his speeches Butler defends Gen. Grant, and declares him self friend and supporter. This is reason enough for the Tribune—which, just now, has strong convictions on the "one term" principle—to show its teeth viciously. On the other hand, other influential journals, in the advocacy of Gen. Grant's re-election, are equally severe upon the hero of Bethel for his impudence in endeavoring to gather strength by calling the name of his own with that of the President. Altogether it is decidedly rich, and we hope will get richer and richer. Upon principles of retributive justice, we should be glad to see Butler elected Governor of Massachusetts. We should like to see the man who that State furnished to count the enemies practiced by him in New Orleans, by which his name has been made infamous all over the world, returned like the legendary cors to torment those who planted his villainies as long as they were practiced on others. Besides being such a whole-moral lesson, it would remove him from Congress, whose atmosphere, purified by the increased Democratic numbers, can hardly be said to be as congenial for him as it once was.

WHAT PROGRESSIVE RADICALISM HAS COST.

Radicalism at the South has been "progressive," especially in the matter of increasing taxes and plunging States in debt. Here are a few illustrations:

In 1860 the debt of Louisiana was \$10,000,000

In 1868 do do 11,500,000

In 1869 do do 22,500,000

In 1870 do do 41,000,000

In 1871 do do 49,000,000

In 1850 to 1860 the State tax ranged from

21 to 29 cents on \$100. In 1865-66, 37 1/2 cents; in 1869, 75 cents; in 1870, \$1 45; in 1871, \$2, with an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,773,618 15.

So in North Carolina, in 1868, the State debt was \$11,000,000, and is now \$10,000,000. In Texas, in 1868, the State needed \$34,268,36, provided by means of a tax of 15 cents on \$100; in 1871 the expenses are \$5,837,958, and the tax \$2 25 on \$100. In Georgia the State bills in 1869 were \$662,600; in 1870, \$1,470,021 02. In 1869, the total bounded debt of Georgia was \$5,554,450, and in 1871, the registered bonded debt is \$20,137,500.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois, by a vote of 46 to 14, has resolved that any clergyman applying to the civil courts to arrest ecclesiastical proceeding against himself is by that act suspended from the ministry.

The New Jersey Democratic Convention has nominated Joel Parker for Governor.

BEN. BUTLER IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

It is a common thing for Democratic papers to be taken to task by Radical journals or their free comments upon Ben. Butler, his personal appearance, and his mental and moral obliquities. Just now, however, he has dared to raise his sacrilegious head in opposition to the ruling spirits of Massachusetts loyalty, as an independent candidate for Governor, and he is forthwith assailed with all manner of vituperation. For instance, here is what the New York Tribune has to say, comparing him to a turkey-cook:

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Now morele passing to state as matter of history that Robert Toombs never made the remark attributed to him about calling the roll of his slaves upon Bunker Hill, and publicly denied the charge years ago, we must be permitted to say that this pronises to be a beautiful light, in which we our enemies all the confusion possible. In his speeches Butler defends Gen. Grant, and declares him self friend and supporter. This is reason enough for the Tribune—which, just now, has strong convictions on the "one term" principle—to show its teeth viciously. On the other hand, other influential journals, in the advocacy of Gen. Grant's re-election, are equally severe upon the hero of Bethel for his impudence in endeavoring to gather strength by calling the name of his own with that of the President. Altogether it is decidedly rich, and we hope will get richer and richer. Upon principles of retributive justice, we should be glad to see Butler elected Governor of Massachusetts. We should like to see the man who that State furnished to count the enemies practiced by him in New Orleans, by which his name has been made infamous all over the world, returned like the legendary cors to torment those who planted his villainies as long as they were practiced on others. Besides being such a whole-moral lesson, it would remove him from Congress, whose atmosphere, purified by the increased Democratic numbers, can hardly be said to be as congenial for him as it once was.

WHAT PROGRESSIVE RADICALISM HAS COST.

Radicalism at the South has been "progressive," especially in the matter of increasing taxes and plunging States in debt. Here are a few illustrations:

In 1860 the debt of Louisiana was \$10,000,000

In 1868 do do 11,500,000

In 1869 do do 22,500,000

In 1870 do do 41,000,000

In 1871 do do 49,000,000

In 1850 to 1860 the State tax ranged from

21 to 29 cents on \$100. In 1865-66, 37 1/2 cents; in 1869, 75 cents; in 1870, \$1 45; in 1871, \$2, with an excess of expenditures over receipts of \$8,773,618 15.

So in North Carolina, in 1868, the State debt was \$11,000,000, and is now \$10,000,000. In Texas, in 1868, the State needed \$34,268,36, provided by means of a tax of 15 cents on \$100; in 1871 the expenses are \$5,837,958, and the tax \$2 25 on \$100. In Georgia the State bills in 1869 were \$662,600; in 1870, \$1,470,021 02. In 1869, the total bounded debt of Georgia was \$5,554,450, and in 1871, the registered bonded debt is \$20,137,500.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois, by a vote of 46 to 14, has resolved that any clergyman applying to the civil courts to arrest ecclesiastical proceeding against himself is by that act suspended from the ministry.

The New Jersey Democratic Convention has nominated Joel Parker for Governor.

BEN. BUTLER IN THE HANDS OF HIS FRIENDS.

It is a common thing for Democratic papers to be taken to task by Radical journals or their free comments upon Ben. Butler, his personal appearance, and his mental and moral obliquities. Just now, however, he has dared to raise his sacrilegious head in opposition to the ruling spirits of Massachusetts loyalty, as an independent candidate for Governor, and he is forthwith assailed with all manner of vituperation. For instance, here is what the New York Tribune has to say, comparing him to a turkey-cook:

In appearance, when he spreads his tail, rolls his feathers and inflates his wattles, there is no animal so fierce; his aspect is grandly martial; but at the first prick he collapses like a bladder; a shot will make him drop his tail and sneak away with blanched visage. He is cruel and overbearing; he has been known to kill his young, and he attacks the weak with rapacity; he delights to pursue timid women and little children; but he is an arrant coward, and instantly abhors his swelling pomposity at the sight of a stick in the hands of a resolute man—until he is out of the reach of it. One of the most characteristic acts of the gobbler is his peculiar strut and down the platform, swelling up and lifting his legs in a sort of jerking convulsions with the pride within, when he has attracted the attention of spectators by an uncommon gobbler. All such moments he is simply magnificent. He is the most courageous bird living, when there is no danger. It can be imagined him going to war, he would lead a regiment with the most striking pomposity and martial bearing, until he heard a gun, when he would instantly turn tail and seek his camp, where his followers would find him vaporizing before his tent, as large as ever, during the enemy to come on. Physical courage is not prominent in the gobbler, notwithstanding his warlike aspect.

As if this were not enough to crush him, it adds, apparently for the benefit of those who like Franklin, think the turkey a bird good enough to be the emblem of our nationality, in place of the eagle, that the beast is likewise devoid of integrity, modesty, truthfulness and honor, and pronounces him a liar in the unadorned vernacular of that journal. After the same fashion, Harper's Weekly also takes a tilt at him, in the following remarks:

And now General Butler, who ten years ago denounced John Brown as a traitor and murderer and felon, undertakes to win Republican votes in Massachusetts by slandering one of the earliest and truest and most unwavering of the old man's friends; and he does it because he is unable to reply to the arguments which that friend urges with the great mass of Massachusetts men, who ten years ago did not think John Brown a scoundrel, should not now vote for him. Andrew's seat a man who did. General Butler says that if he can have his way, and be elected Governor of Massachusetts, he will put Mr. Brown off the board of charities. If General Butler could have had his way, Robert Toombs would have called his slave roll upon Bunker Hill; and had he done so, the General should have been the first to do it.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 16, 1871.

LEXINGTON RACES TO DAY.—We are glad to see that it has been so arranged by the railroad company that the regular evening train, which leaves Lexington at 1:40, will not leave this afternoon until four o'clock; thereby allowing all persons who desire to witness one of the greatest contests ever before presented on the American turf and return the same day. Longfellow, Foster, Nellie Gray, Pilgrim, Morgan Scott, Exchange, and Beulah, all are noted as the fleetest horses of America. They are all represented as being in good condition, and the reputation to be gained by winning the race will be worldwide, and a hard contest may be expected.

From friends lately from the South we learn that the prospect for the cotton crop has grown much less favorable within the last few weeks. In Arkansas a burning drought has dried up the plant in many counties almost like frost, thus cutting off what is known as the top crop, or later growth of balls. Upon the Arkansas river, where till lately the promise was very fine, the worm has appeared, and is doing great havoc as high up as Pine Bluff, it being the first time it ever was known to make its appearance therabouts. The worm is also doing great damage in the bottom lands of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama, while the hill crop generally is very light from drought. Picking is going on briskly, and middling which is the grade commonly secured before frost, brings twenty-one cents.

A STRANGE COINCIDENCE.—A coincidence rather startling in its nature, says the Lexington Press of yesterday, regarding the Harper murder, was made known to us yesterday. We were informed by Mr. Frank Harper that the wife of Wallace Harper dreamt the Saturday night before the murder, that Jake and Miss Betsy were both killed by a negro man and a boy, and that the man had long whiskers. The description given of the man answers exactly to that of Tom Baker, one of the negroes arrested upon suspicion of complicity in the murder. This is very strange, but what seems the strangest is, that the horrid picture should have haunted the dreams of a lady relative of the deceased only a day before his murder. We are not given to superstition or inclined to attach importance to dreams; but if this one was made known before the murder, we think it one of the most remarkable occurrences in modern times.

INEXCUSABLE CARELESSNESS.—We have heard complaints lately from the citizens of Bell Point, concerning the firing of pistols and guns by persons opposite that place on this side of the river and without the city limits, and from other points on the other side of the river. In several instances houses have been fired into—not intentionally, but at the imminent risk of the lives of the inmates. Only yesterday, the daughter of Wade Dawson narrowly escaped being killed by a ball discharged from a small cannon by a thoughtless boy nine or ten years old. The boy was on this side of the river, and probably he never thought of endangering the life of anyone on the other. We are told that not only boys are in the habit of using fire arms carelessly in that portion of the city, but frequently grown persons, thinking that they are out of the stir and bustle of the business part of the city, they endanger no one's life, and discharge their arms. All should be more thoughtful; parents should watch their children; and if it is not stopped, the officers should see that it was.

JIETSHU HOLLIDAY.—The Jewish new year—5632—begins to-day. It is observed by the Israelites throughout the world as a holiday. The succeeding ten days to the day of atonement are observed by religious services.

LOST.—On the 12th inst., between the Capital and Southern Hotels, a coral and gold breast-pin. The finder will please leave it at the Yeoman office, and be suitably rewarded. Sept. 16. 3t.

LOST.—Between the Misses Smith's school and the Episcopal Church, a black ribbon sash. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Misses Smith's.

THE GRAND GIFT EXTERNUUS.—The Louisville Public Library scheme, whose advertisement will be found elsewhere, offers unusual advantages to those who propose to invest in such ventures. The details of the drawing, which is to take place on the 31st of October, are all under the management of Mr. Charles R. Peters, whose successful management of the drawing of the San Francisco Library Association has made him famous. Some of the most prominent and reliable citizens of Louisville von the whole scheme, and under this guarantee the sale of tickets, we learn, is very encouraging. For the time of drawing, price of tickets, &c., see the advertisement.

LOST.—A number of fishermen may be seen on the drift pine, and the river bank daily. They do not glut the market by their success, but Frankfort people will wet their lines if they never hook anything.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—D. Meriwether, executor, will sell, on the 17th, near Christianburg, Shelby county, the entire personality of the late Richard Meriwether. Terms, &c., will be found in another column of the Yeoman.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.—By reference to the proceedings of the committee, it will be seen that a convention has been called to nominate a candidate for judge in this district.

AID TO THE GOVERNOR.—The Governor has commissioned Al. Bourlier, of Louisville, one of his aids, with the rank of Colonel.

THE examining trial of the negroes arrested for the killing of Jake Harper, took place at Versailles yesterday.

We observe that among the Democratic nominations for the Legislature made in Cincinnati the other day, the name of Mr. J. M. Bunswick, the celebrated billiard table manufacturer. This is in many respects a judicious move, and will no doubt prove a good piece of party play in the long run. If he gets to the Legislature, he will be the man of all others to give his colleagues the cue whenever important measures are up, and show them how to carry them (carry 'em). While a wise policy has placed Grinnan on the ticket, he and all others will always be well posted on the English. In the social sphere he will be a great acquisition, from his knowledge in nursing balls. As a Democrat he will of course always walk the chalk, and never be guilty of scratching a vote or pocketing anything he oughtn't to. The only danger is that he may want to table everything or give too much time to his cushions. As an advertisement it is a master stroke, and will balk Julius, his great rival, or at all events bridge over a very dull season in the trade. Here's his health and a comfortable time.

THE INTELLIGENT SOY.—A day or two since, as a large sow was being driven down Main street, she evinced a love of both pleasure and business. Arriving at the corner of Ann street, her swine ship entered the saloon of Con McCauley, and having slaked her thirst, she repaired to the post-office for her mail. Having attended to that important business, she returned to pleasure, and repaid to Gen. Bahr's billiard saloon, dismounted Jack, and resumed the street. She was next attracted by the handsome store-room of Waggoner's wife, she visited, probably to order her fall dresses. She was so pleased with either Waggoner's treatment or the house, that she seemed loth to leave, and evidently intended to make herself at home, and proceed to a bed room in the second story. When last seen her swine ship was being conveyed from the city comfortably lying on her side, with all four feet fastened together with a rope.

A STRANGE FREAK OF NATURE.—A number of lots of cattle have passed through Richmond during the past week—some to market, and some to points on the river to obtain water.

RARE.—We were shown yesterday a fig which had grown in the yard of James M. Todd, of this city, to the size of a guinea-egg. It began to decay before maturity.

CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS.—The conference of ministers at Salzburg has determined to suppress the International Society in the two countries, and to settle the Schleswig-Holstein question at once.

COMMISSIONERS.—Commissioners have been appointed by the Governments of Salvador and Honduras to consult upon measures for the establishment of a Central American Federation.

PEWS.—The pews in the Presbyterian Church at Henderson were rented at auction a few days ago, and brought a fraction over \$1,200.

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT.—Two young men of Pleasant View, Carroll county, went hunting, and caught a coon which weighed thirty pounds net.

REMOVAL.—Reading & Delhey have removed to one of the new store-rooms in Reading's block, on Market street.

SHERIFF.—The sheriff of Bourbon is constantly in receipt of letters from white persons, proposing to work on farms and as house help.

WHITE AND NEGROES.—Both white and negroes recruits are being received by the recruiting officers in Louisville.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN CALIFORNIA.—The Republican majority in California is now put at six thousand.

A SALE SCENE.—A sal scene occurred on Tuesday in the French cathedral, in Montreal. A rich American lady, widow of Dr. Connolly, who a short time ago in New York, murdered his two children in a fit of insanity and then committed suicide, became a raving maniac in the midst of church services. She suddenly shrieked in a frightful manner, and was, with difficulty removed. Since her husband's tragic end, Mrs. Connolly has shown frequent fits of mental aberration, of which this is the culmination.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE MEETING OF BOTH BRANCHES OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN KENTUCKY AT DANVILLE, ON THE 11TH OF OCTOBER.—The receipts of the Bourbon fair amounted to the handsome sum of \$6,500.

THE GALTAIN CIRCUIT COURT WILL MEET ON MONDAY.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE IS PROSPERING IN WATSON, KY.

LEXINGTON RACES—FOURTH DAY.

SUMMARY.

First race.—Dash of 14 miles. Club purse, \$200.

Zeb. Ward's (Archibald & Co's), b & g Morgan Scott, 5 years old, by John Morgan, dam by Glenroe.

J. F. Robinson, Jr's (T. G. Moore's), ch & Foster, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Verona, by Yorkshire.

S. J. Silvers (T. S. Bifurc's), b & m Ben-14, 4 years old, by Lexington, dam Headorse-Tails by Glenroe.

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H. P. McGrath's (Mr. Cottrill's), ch & Billy Williamson, 3 years old, by Daniel Boone, dam Corinne by Portland.

B. P. McGrath's (Wm. Cottrill's), gr & Fireball, 4 years old, by Lightning, dam the dun of Herzog.

Time—3:07.

Second race.—Rufus Lisle's ch & Bob Shilton, 4 years old, by Australian, dam by Wagner. To be sold for \$500.

Zeb. Ward's (Dan'l McElroy's), ch & 3 years old, by Tipperary, dam by Knight of St. George. To be sold for \$500.

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To be sold for \$500.

Jas. W. Ford's b & Herdogg, 4 years old, by Donerail, dam Sue Bolton, by Sovereign. To be sold for \$1,000. 5ds. Time—1:58 1/2—1:59.

LEXINGTON RACES—THIRD DAY.

There was a very slim attendance at the course. A slight rain had fallen during the night, rendering the track very heavy.

First race.—Mile heats, club purse, \$250. Wm. Cottrill's Billy Williamson, 1, 1.

J. W. Hunt Reynolds' Metella, 2, 2.

McIntyre's b & c, by Norton, 3, 3.

A. Keene Richard's ch & 1, by War Dance, 4, 4.

Time—1:49 3/4—1:50.

Second race.—Sweepstakes for 3 year olds, mile heats.

B. P. Ward's Nellie Gray, 1, 1.

McCalie's b & c, by Lightning, 2, 2.

Wallace's May Valley, 4, 3.

Hunt Reynolds' Humphrey Evans, 3, dis.

Time—1:52 1/4—1:50 1/4.

John Kieran is assignee of Michael Buckley.

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VEN DE VEDDER IS HOT.

During the late heated term, the following incident occurred in one of our principal drug stores:

One day while the proprietor was in that semi-dreamy state superinduced by excessive heat and a hearty dinner, a well-known German entered, and addressed him thus:

"Doctor, I wants to pay you den ding's vot makes de vedder hot."

"You are in the wrong place," said the doctor, "if you want a stove. This is a drug store."

"No! no! no!" was the reply; "I wants one of den ding's vot delle how hot de vedder is."

"Ah!" said the doctor; "you want a thermometer."

"Yah, a thermometer, das ish it."

The doctor produced a thermometer, and, on request, proceeded to show how to tell "ven de vedder is hot." He explained the different stages of temperate, summer heat, blood heat, boiling, &c., to the satisfaction of his customer, who then remarked:

"Now, doctor, I wants to know how to tell den ding's vot delle ish it cold."

The doctor produced the lower scale of the thermometer—the freezing point, zero, &c. Upon concluding, the enlightened Teuton, highly gratified with the instruction he had received, said:

"Vell, doctor, I takes two thermometer-meters—yon to dell ven de vedder is hot, and yon to dell ven de vedder is cold."

At the coming session of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States, at Chicago on the 18th, it is expected that forty-one grand Lodges and thirty-one Grand Encampments will be represented, and that there will also be representatives from Germany and Australia and the Sandwich Islands.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

Hadn't Jined 'Em Yet.

A rather verdant young man whose features exhibited every symptom of having been slightly tinged with emerald, lately entered a jewel's store in New York, and gazing earnestly into the show-case, remarked:

"You've got a heap of mighty pretty breast-pins, then, mister; what might you ax for 'em?"

"What sort of a pin would you like to look at?" inquired the merchant.

"Well, I dunno!" said the visitor, pointing to a plain Masonic pin (the compass and the square); "how much is that yere?"

"Five dollars, only, sir," was the reply.

"It's a very fine pin, eighteen carat gold, and 'em."

"You hav'n't got any with a little gold hand-saw laid across it, hev you?" interrupted the purchaser.

"I believe not," said the merchant.

"Wish yer had, it would suit me exactly. I'm just out of my time, and gwine to set in as a carpenter and jinier, and I'd like to have some sort of a sign to wear about me so folks would have an idee who I was. What do you ax for that ar you've got yer hand on?"

"Seven dollars, sir," said the merchant, producing a compass and square surrounding the letter G.

"Seven dollars, eh!" said the youth, "I'll take it—sorry yer did ut lay the hand-saw, though, but reckon everybody'll understand it. The compass to measure out the work, and the square to see it's all right after it's done measured, and everybody arter know that G allus stands for gimpel!"

A GENUINE SALAMANDER.—They have down in Maryland a man whom they style the "American Fire King." He give an exhibition of his "powers" recently in a physician's office in the presence of about twenty persons, and one of them describes the result thus: "He first heated a shovel red hot and applied it to the bottom of one of his feet. It made no impression on him whatever. He next heated a shovel red hot and licked it repeatedly with his tongue. It did not even dry the saliva in his mouth. He then put his hand in a hot stove and took therefrom a red hot antracite-coal and offered it to the spectators, who declined to accept the present. His hand was not even scorched. Then he called out to know if there were any "unbelievers" present. To his astonishment we inounced on selv's still an "unbeliever." He then put a shovel in the stove and partially fitted it with shot; when the shot got pretty hot he stirred them with his naked fingers until the head had melted. He then took the shovel in his right hand and poured the hot melted lead in his left hand, and then poured the burning solution into his mouth, kept it there until it cooled and spit it out in a lump. We then expressed ourselves entirely satisfied. He said "that was only a \$20 performance; if they would make him up \$50 he would show them something worth seeing."

A Dog WITNESS.—In England, quite recently, a Newfoundland dog was the subject of dispute, and to settle the question of ownership suit was brought. The defendant, who had possession of the dog, claimed that he was seven years old, was lost in 1867, and recovered in April, 1871. The plaintiff, a widow, on the other hand, contended that the dog was only two years old, and had brought up from infancy by her and her attendant. Both parties swore positively to this state of facts respectively, and appeared to be firmly convinced of the justice of their own cases. The witness, however, of the greatest force and weight, was the dog. By order of the judge, he was brought into court, and, although he had been in the custody of the defendant since April, he evinced the most lively signs of recognition of a personal attendant of the plaintiff, who it is claimed had him under her care when a puppy. The case was summed up, the immense Newfoundland dog, of a jet black color, with white chest and paws, being seated at the side of the justice during the whole time of the delivery of the charge to the jury. Under the charge of the court, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, being influenced by the undoubted testimony of the dumb animal.

TOmatoes AS A FEEDING CROP.—Frequently we find in our rambles among gardens that the crop of tomatoes is immense and rotting on the ground. We ask why do you leave them thus? The ready is: "Oh, they will not sell for enough to pay for picking and carrying to market." But we say they pay for canning, which, however, is a labor and often inconvenient to be borne by those in the house, and for a small lot of two or ten bushels of fruit it will not pay to erect a separate out-house and cooking arrangements. So leave out the canning, let us take the other values of tomatoes and consider them as a variety of food to our domestic animals. Fed to poultry, one peck of ripe tomatoes is as valuable as two quarts of corn, and fed with corn, quantity for quantity, we believe the balance of health gained by the fowls would credit to the tomato. Fed to milch cows, tomatoes will add to the milk equally with the same amount of shorts. Horses eat them greedily, but aside from their tonic healthfulness we do not know there is any special gain, but in that one item the horse usually fed on grain will be benefited to the imparting of renewed vigor, a brighter and softer skin and hair, more than the value of the tomatoes as compared with shorts.

We have often wondered that our milkmen who buy brewer's grain, yet have plenty of land, should omit the use of the knowledge that a bushel of tomatoes will insure as much milk when fed to the cow as a bushel of brewer's grain.

TO KEEp THE FETT DRY.—We saw some years ago, in one of the Western papers (the Western Farmer, we think), the following:

"Apply castor oil to the boot, when dry and soak it by the fire till the leather is saturated. Treat the soles in the same way, being careful to dry in well, so that they will not grease the carpets. We once treated a pair of calf boots in this way, and a few days after we walked five miles in saturated snow and water from six to ten inches deep at every step, and come out with feet perfectly dry. Castor oil will keep the leather soft, pliable and black, though not glossy, and quite impervious to water."

The continued use of soap upon the hair will cause it to become harsh and dry. If pure, soft water is not sufficient for cleanliness, occasionally use the white of an egg, well beaten up, and applied to the hair, rubbing it in thoroughly with the fingers. It is much better for the hair and scalp than soap.

Herald of Health.

SOAP FOR THE HAIR.—I have heard said that soap has an injurious effect on the hair, and therefore should not be used in washing the hair. I use besides the daily cold water bath, white castile soap and cold or cool water, often as I think necessary, being careful to rinse all soap out of the hair afterward. It cleanses the scalp, and seems to have an admirable effect on the hair, making it very clean and pleasant to the touch. Will you give us your opinion on the subject?

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Herald of Health.

BLUe INK.—Chinese blue, three ounces, oxalic acid (pure), three quarters of an ounce, gum arabic (powdered), one ounce, distilled water, six pints. Mix.

TO CLEAN KNIVES.—Cut a small potato in two; dip one half in brick dust and rub the knives, and rust and stain will disappear like magic from their surfaces.

COLOGNE WATER.—One pint of alcohol, 60 drops of lavender, 60 of orange-blossom, 60 drops of essence of lemon, 60 drops of orange water. To be corked up and well shaken. It is better for considerable age.

FOUR California turnips raised near Sonora weighed eighty pounds. One from the same patch weighed twenty-four pounds.

DIRECTORY.

STATE OFFICERS.
Governor—PRESTON H. LESLIE.
Secretary of State—A. J. JAMES.
Assistant Secretary of State—W. M. BOTT.
Attorney General—JOHN RODMAN.
Auditor—D. HOWARD SMITH.
Treasurer—JAMES W. TATE.
Register—J. A. GRANT.
Superintendent Public Instruction—Z. F. SMITH.

Adjutant General—JAMES A. DAWSON.
Quartermaster General—FAVETTE HEWITT.
Insurance Commissioner—GUSTAVUS W. SMITH.
Assistant Insurance Commissioner—HENRY T. STANTON.
Librarian—GEORGE B. CRITTENDEN.
Keeper of Penitentiary—J. W. SOUTH.
Public Printer—S. I. M. MAJOR.
Public Binder—JOHN MARTIN, JR.

COURT OF APPEALS.
Chief Justice—W. S. PRYOR.
Associate Judges—M. R. HARDIN, B. J. PEETERS, and WM. LINDSAY.
Reporter—W. D. BUSH.
Clerk—ALVIN DUVALL.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—E. H. TAYLOR, JR.
Police Judge—JOHN B. MAJOR.
Clerk—S. C. SAYERS.
Attorney—JOHN W. RODMAN.
Treasurer—J. R. GRAHAM.
Marshal—H. HYDE.
Board Common Councilmen—E. H. TAYLOR, JR., A. G. BRAWNER, JAS. G. DUDLEY, B. F. MEER, A. J. JAMES, W. P. D. BISH, L. TOBIN, M. H. P. WILLIAMS.
Board School Trustees—G. C. DRAKE, D. LALY, J. G. HATCHETT.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge—G. C. DRAKE.
Commonwealth's Attorney—J. D. LILLARD.
Clerk—WALTER FRANKLIN.
Sheriff—JOSEPH ROBINSON.
Jailer—ROBERT W. LAWLER.
Assessor—PETER JETT.
Coroner—J. R. GRAHAM.

Court convenes Third Monday in February and last Monday in August. Clerks Term—Fourth Monday in June. Fiscal Term—Last Monday in January.

FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT.

Presiding Judge—R. A. THOMSON.
Clerk—JAMES G. CROCKETT.
County Attorney—JAS. J. JULIAN.
Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Franklin County Quarterly Court—Holds its terms on the second Monday in January, April, July, and October.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

First District—Geo. W. Gwin—Second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Philip Swigert—First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. F. D. Reddish, Constable.

Second District—B. F. Head—Fourth Saturday in March, June, September and December. G. C. Hughes—The Saturday after the First Monday in March, June, September, and December. James Hughes, Constable.

Third District—William Morris—On First Saturday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. Milton Wigginot—On Thursday after second Monday in March, June, September, and December. George Morris, Constable.

Fourth District—C. V. Williams and John W. Jackson—Both on First Saturday in March, June, September, and December. G. B. Harrod, Constable.

Fifth District—Joseph Harrod—Fourth Friday in March, June, September, and December. Nelson Moore—On Third Friday in March, June, September, and December George Harrod, Constable.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, SATUR.—Rev. T. J. DODD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.
Class Meeting immediately after morning service.

Sunday School—2½ P. M.

Prayer meeting—Thursday, 7 P. M.

Church meeting—Fourth Sunday, 9½ A. M.

Stewards' meeting—Monday 7 P. M.

Sunday School Teachers' meeting—Wednesday 7 P. M.

PREBESyTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. J. H. NESSITT, Pastor.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—2 P. M.

Prayer meeting—Friday, 7 P. M.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Eld. T. N. ARNOLD, Pastor Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday school—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

ASCENSION CHURCH (P. E.)—Rev. L. C. LANCE, Rector.

Sunday services—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9½ A. M.

Divine service every morning at 7.

BAPTIST CHURCH—Rev. L. W. SEELEY, D. D. Pastor.

Sunday service—11 A. M.; 7 P. M.

Sunday School—9 A. M.

Prayer meeting—Wednesday, 7 P. M.

FOR SALE, A LARGE & SPLENDID FARM,

AND EXTENSIVE AND VARIOUS PERSONAL PROPERTY.

HEALTH REQUIRING ME TO WINTER IN Florida, I will sell the Farm in which I reside, containing over seven hundred and eighty acres, situated in Franklin and Woodford Counties, Ky., five miles from Frankfort, on the Railroad to Lexington, and the Turnpike to Versailles, and I can confidently say there is no better farm in Kentucky, all things considered.

The Location is beautiful, convenient, and healthy.

The Buildings are elegant, spacious, substantial, and for all appropriate purposes; the Farm being supplied with three other comfortable dwellings and suitable buildings, besides the principal residence.

The Soil was naturally good, and has been kept in a high state of fertility, and is now ready to yield the heaviest crops of hemp, grain, and grasses.

The Water is of all kinds, abundant, and convenient for domestic, stock, and ornamental use.

The Fencing is of durable materials of various kinds, is in good condition, with timber ample for future supply.

Society is excellent; and religious, educational, and social conveniences abundant and varied.

A Division of the Farm into four parts can be judiciously effected, so that each will have its appropriate dwelling and other buildings; and I will sell separately that part on the north side of the railroad, having superior soil, water, timber, roads, and two sets of buildings, all in good condition.

The Terms will be made easy, after a cash payment of one half of the purchase money at the time of giving possession in October next.

Purchasers are invited to inspect the premises in person, or apply by mail for full description.

dees-tf NELSON HEFFNER.

At his New Store, on Main Street, FRANKFORT, KY.

IT HAS JUST OPENED A HANDSOME

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, such as

is to be found in the New York and Boston markets.

He has purchased exclusively for sale, and

will make up his stock from time to time.

He offers a large variety of goods, and

will sell at the lowest price.

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